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CONFECTIONERS, &c.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and address with their communications addressed to the Editor for publication, but no evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied on Cash. Telegraphic Address: P.W.S. Codes: A.B.C. 514/24. D.L.B.'s P.O. Box, 43. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th November, at Swatow, the wife of V. J. McTear, of a daughter.
On the 16th November, at Shanghai, the wife of CHARLES TROUB, of a daughter (premature and stillborn).

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOEUX ROAD C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 22nd November, 1902.

For the past three weeks the city of Victoria has been on intermittent water supply, and as a natural consequence (for so we must call it) a certain number of inhabitants have been deprived of all water except such as they can procure by sending out for it or fetching it themselves. It may be taken that the intermittent system will be continued henceforward up to next year's rains, and that those unfortunate people whose pipes the water is unable to reach will be obliged until the rains to get their supply from outside. We need not here dwell upon the fact, in which attention has so frequently been called of late, that the rainfall for January-October, 1902, was no less than eight inches above the average for that ten-month period. An interesting "Water Return" was published in our issue of yesterday showing the levels and storage of water in the reservoirs on this island on the 1st instant. As the figures may have escaped the attention of some of our readers we give them again below:

	1901.	1902.
Below overflow.	Below overflow.	
Tytam	29 ft. 4 in.	11 ft. 11 in.
Pokfulam	12 ft. 8 in.	11 ft. 5 in.
Wongai-chung	31 ft. 10 in.	45 ft. 0 in.
STORAGE GALLONS.		
1901.	1902.	
Tytam	234,100,000	312,610,000
Pokfulam	38,740,000	41,350,000
Wongai-chung	3,257,000	
Total	276,137,000	353,960,000

Looking at the October Water Return, we find that there was on the 1st October, last a total of 439,981,000 gallons in storage, made up of 359,010,000 gallons at Tytam,

59,980,000 at Pokfulam, and 20,991,000 at Wongai-chung. Since that date Wongai-chung, which was then 7 feet 9 inches below overflow, is now returned as completely exhausted, while Tytam has lost 46,400,000 gallons and Pokfulam 18,630,000 gallons. The average consumption per head of population remained in November as in October, that is 18.3 gallons per head, while the population of Victoria and the Hill district was 216,000 on the 1st instant as against 215,600 the previous month. As it depends on the effect of the curtailed supply we will not attempt to work out the question of how long our present supply is calculated to last.

It was charged against the European community by our junior evening contemporary two days ago that their apathy in matters of public interest (such as the water question) contrasts ill with the public spirit shown by the Chinese community. Incidentally remarking that it is rather curious to find the *Telegraph* speaking of "our" apathy, when that journal is owned by the Chinese and is generally understood to represent Chinese opinion in Hongkong, we do not consider that the European residents here can fairly be called apathetic in the matter of the water supply. Our Chinese fellow-townsmen have no doubt done well for themselves in pressing forward a scheme for an auxiliary water-pipe system in the place of meters, and they will benefit if the scheme can be carried out. But this has nothing to do with improving the actual storage-capacity for water in Hongkong, which is the point of the whole matter. Public spirit alone will not enlarge the reservoirs any more than apathy will contract them. The only way in which public spirit can be directed with success toward the solution of the difficulty is by keeping constant pressure upon the Government until it takes the necessary steps to give this Colony an adequate supply instead of tinkering at the reservoirs in so dilatory a fashion that by the time an enlargement is finished Hongkong has quite outgrown the increased storage capacity. Has the European public been apathetic with regard to the water question? The subject is one which has constantly been discussed in the organs representative of public opinion and among the residents themselves for years past, has been alluded to in numerous discussions on the state of Hongkong, and has been brought up at the Legislative Council by Unofficial members. It is true that there has been no public petition of the European community to H.E. the Governor with direct reference to water storage and supply. If this proves lack of interest, then the European residents lack interest in the matter. But it is evident that it does not prove that. A public petition such as that of 1901 is equivalent to a vote of no confidence in the Government, and as a commission of experts was appointed, after that petition had gone home, expressly to examine into the whole sanitary condition of the Colony, and as one of that commission's members did actually report on the question of the Colony's water supply, another petition should naturally be superfluous. It will readily be understood that the necessary increase of supply is not one that can be made at once.

What we want from the Government is an assurance that extraordinary measures are being taken to hasten on a task of extraordinary urgency. We have received no such assurance, and in consequence the public must begin to suspect the worst. That such a state of affairs is dangerous it requires no especial penetration to perceive. If the local authorities do not take the first possible opportunity of giving the explanation which is due to residents in this Colony, they will be justly open to the charge of grave neglect of duty, and the public will be compelled to take up a much stronger attitude of opposition.

A regular meeting of the Victoria Lodge of Freemasons will be held to-night at 9 o'clock.

The competition to-day in connection with the Hongkong Rifle Association will be for spoons, commencing at 2.30 p.m.; ranges, 20, 500 and 800 yards.

Yesterday morning a matched fire occurred on Stonootters' Island at the quarters of the R.G.A. We regret to have to state that Gunner Duncan was killed to death.

Announcement is shortly expected, according to the *Daily Express*, of the engagement of the Crown Prince of Germany to Princess Alice, sister of the Duke of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha. Princess Alice has long been a special favourite with the German Emperor, and this match has certainly been encouraged by her.

By kind permission of Colonel Fremonger and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night, from 8 to 9.30 o'clock. Programme:—

March

March

Mr. Duncan MacLaren, of Messrs. Mollison & Co., Yokohama, formerly of Kobe, died of concussion of the brain on the 7th inst. after falling down the Yokohama Boat House stairs.

The *Telegraph* Companies inform us of the interruption of the Hongkong-Poohow cable, with the probable effect of considerable delay on telegrams to and from North China.

We have received from Mr. F. P. Daenborg, of the Royal Aerial Water Manufactory, samples of his aerated waters such as aeration, Cap, Vi-Kola, etc. We find these beverages very refreshing, good in taste, and well prepared.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* reports advice in that city to the effect that probably either the Duke of Somerset or Lord Windsor will be appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Lord Teanyan declines to accept; permanent appointment to the post on the ground that it is too expensive for his means.

Wang Wen-shao has discovered that in the reign of Kanghi, Chihli had a Governor as well as a Viceroy, so that settles it, says the *P. and T. Times*. The same paper also records that Ting Cheng to, the new Governor of Shensi, found the malous in the *Aspin* too dear and travelled in the Chinese quarters. He went 2nd class by train.

The reception, followed by a garden party, given by Sir Claude MacDonald at Tokyo on the 8th inst. was a great success, being attended by an unusual number of Japanese Princes and Princesses. There were juggling feats, dancing, and refreshments, and the band of H.M.S. *Goliath*, and each lady guest on leaving received a pretty souvenir in the form of a lacquer box filled with bonbons.

Messrs. Graef & Co., the postage stamp dealers at the Hongkong Hotel corridor, have sent us a choice collection of Tack's artistic Christmas postcards for home and abroad imported by them. The stock displayed by the enterprising firm is large and varied. The cards are printed in colours, black and white, monochrome, etc., and vary in price. The staff of Messrs. Graef & Co. is well worth a visit.

The house of Viscount Dojon of the French Legation was burnt down at Tokyo on the 7th inst. He had just moved in and his furniture was unimpaired. There being no wind, the house of Major Wood next door was not touched, but owing to the apathy of the police, about a hundred boys from the Okura Commercial College rushed into his house and ruined his furniture and effects in their zealous determination to carry them into safety.

In connection with the question of Shanghai evacuation it is interesting to note in the Shanghai papers an advertisement wherein it is stated that the movements of the 10th Jats, now at that port, are "uncertain." At the same time, little more than a week ago the engineer officer in charge of the work at the French camp received a telegram from home ordering him to settle a contract for new work at the camp involving an expenditure of 200,000 francs.

The following telegram, which appears in the *Shanghai Times* under the heading of "Greek stays at Oxford," will be read with interest and amusement by University men:—London, November 15th.—The congregation of Oxford University has rejected the proposal to make Greek an unnecessary subject in the preparation of students for admission to colleges of letters, or to eliminate that study from the courses now pursued. Discussion of the proposal proved quite animated but the result was decisive.

There are at present forty-seven foreigners serving sentences in Japan prisons. They have all been convicted of minor offences, and are given as far as practicable light manual work instead of the hard bodily labour it is customary to give the prisoners. The work done by them is said not to be very satisfactory. Divided according to their nationality, thirty of the prisoners are Chinese, four Korean, four British, four American, two Russian, one French, one German, and one Italian.

The *Kobe Chronicle's* correspondent wires on the 1st inst. from Vladivostok:—The Military Governor of the Maritime Province, Lieutenant-General N. M. Tchitchagoff, has requested the Committee of the Stock Exchange here to inform local merchants that in order to encourage the Russian merchant-class in acquiring sections of land at the new port of Dalny (not for purposes of speculation, but for engaging in business) prominent firms will be given preference in selecting sites and affixing values on the same, while the terms of payment will also be greatly facilitated. The Governor's notification adds that all such firms or parties wishing to acquire sites in the manner above stated must apply to him for a recommendation.

Japanese papers, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, continue to have reports regarding the conferences between M. Reikant and Mr. Motono, for the appointment of an umpire in the House-tax dispute, but it is difficult to say how much reliance can be placed upon them. According to one report, Mr. Motono, the arbitrator appointed by Japan, has nominated alternatively Mr. M. W. Fuller, Chief Judge of the U.S. Supreme Court, and M. Grein, Professor of International Law in the Norwegian University; while M. Reikant, the arbitrator appointed by the foreign Powers, has nominated alternatively Baron von Marten, the Russian jurist, and M. Lurgi, the Swiss Minister of Finance, who is also an international jurist. No definite agreement, it is stated, has yet been arrived at between the arbitrators, and if the parties cannot agree on the choice of an umpire the appointment will be left in the hands of King Oscar of Sweden.

The Tokyo *Asahi* says that Japan has asked a concession to build a railway from Amoy to Hankow via Foochow.

Mr. Eardens, head of the firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. at Kobe, gave a reception and dinner in honour of Sir Marcus Samuel, the new Lord Mayor of London.

Two young foreign children were nearly suffocated on the night of the 10th inst. at Kobe through the amah turning off the gas and then turning it on again.

Mr. Carl Bromer, of Messrs. Fraser, Furley & Co., is reported by Japanese papers just to have been arrested and detained in Negishi prison, in connection with the charges against Mr. Le Provost.

A Peking despatch to the *Maintichi* says that H. E. Hung, Director of Railways, has stated that a contract has been signed with the Russo-Chinese Bank for the loan of one million taels with which to pay Russia for the restoration of the Shanhaikwan and Nowohwang railway.

FOOTBALL.

This afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play H.M.S. *Argonaut* under Association rules. Kick-off at 4.15 sharp. The following will play for the Club:—

C. C. Hickling, goal; C. H. P. Hay, and W. W. Clarke, backs; G. H. Gaskill, R. E. C. T. Kew, and A. N. Other, halves; W. R. Leung, N. H. Rutherford, C. E. E. Cooper, R. Kerr, and G. S. Cooke, E. N. forwards.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

This admirable combination of entertainers has been giving performances daily during the past fortnight, augmenting them by matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and though satiated and a consequent decrease in the size of the audiences might have been expected to follow, the supposition fails in the case of Warren's Circus, for the accommodation in the marquee is fully utilised each succeeding evening. To-night the performance is advertised to be given under the patronage of Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Lady Blake, and Sir Wm. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., and there will be a complete change of programme.

CRICKET.

The following will play in the match H.K.C.C. v. the Sherwood Foresters to-day, commencing at 11 a.m.:—

H.K.C.C.:—Lieut. M. C. Allenby, R.N., Capt. P. H. Fawcett, R.A., Lieut. C. H. Forbes, R.N., P. W. Goldring, G. O. Heron, J. Hooper, P. T. Lumley, Major Le Gros Simmons, R.E., Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.A., W. C. D. Turner, and Comdr. Woodcombe, R.N.

Sherwood Foresters:—Capt. Anley, Lieut. Wybergh, Collin, Armstrong, Napier, and Rimington, Sergts. Westman and Buckley, Ptes. Meakin, Alun, and Cunningham.

By kind permission of Col. Wyllie and officers, the band of the regiment will play during the afternoon.

To-day the Craigiegowrie Cricket Club will meet the Royal Engineers in a match to take place at the Happy Valley, commencing at 2 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL.

A Royal Divorce was staged last night for the fifth time by the Janet Waldorf Co. before a fairly good house. This play, which is having an unprecedented run in Hongkong, was again put through without the slightest hitch and was received with the same well deserved applause. The last performance of this excellent piece by the Waldorf Co. takes place this evening. Those who have not yet witnessed it would do well to avail of this opportunity.

A *Lady of Ostend* which follows *A Royal Divorce* on Monday night is a violent transition from its predecessor. From a strong emotional drama the Waldorf Company will be seen in a farcical comedy which belongs to no particular school owing to its remarkable originality. It comes from no less a pen than that of C. C. Burnand, of London *Punch*, and on its first production it cleared the atmosphere of "smoke" and set the muggy metropolis into rours of laughter. The piece deals with the troubles of a man who while ostensibly visiting Ostend on business, engaged himself in a love affair on the beach and was caught in the act by a cinematograph. The pictures are shown publicly before the culprit's wife and mother-in-law, and then the fun commences. A series of intensely humorous situations are carried through three acts, the plot becoming unexpectedly involved as the piece progresses. *A Lady of Ostend* will serve to show the versatility of Miss Waldorf's Co. and will be a light fore-runner to those classic dramas which are to follow. The box-plan opens at Robinson's this morning.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 21st November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIKO (GOODMAN, CHIEF JUSTICE).

Evidence was resumed in the case in which Ho Cheung, Lai Chang Chun and Lai Hau were charged with having on 10th October committed armed robbery at Samanipo.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Chief Justice sentenced each of the prisoners to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and to receive 20 strokes with the birch. Two of the witnesses for the defence, Low Tin Leng and Peng Yung, were convicted of perjury and were each sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The Court adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 19th November.

EXPLOSION AT CAIRO.

A nitro-glycerine magazine at Cairo has exploded, killing eighteen Egyptians and injuring many others.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

Count Benckendorff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, has been gazetted Ambassador in London.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

The expedition against the Waziris is meeting with obstinate resistance. Colonel Tonnachy, commanding the fourth column, has been badly wounded. Reinforcements are asked for.

London, 19th November.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

Colonel Tonnachy has succumbed to his wounds.

Captain White was killed while leading a storming party to the attack on a tower held by outlaws. The other casualties were three British officers and eight natives wounded. The other columns are meeting with but little resistance.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF QUEEN OF ITALY.

The Queen of Italy has given birth to another daughter.

THE PEKING POST OFFICE.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, in reply to Mr. Houniker-Heston, said that from enquiries which had been made, he was satisfied that a British Post Office in Peking was unnecessary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

HORSE GORGED BY A BUFFALO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 21st November.

SIR.—It must be apparent to everyone that the danger attending the passage of buffaloes through the public streets—especially when under the nominal and indifferent control of a small Chinese youth with well-developed, though mistaken, ideas as to his ability adequately to discharge the responsible duties required of him—is very great indeed, and additional force has been imparted to this agitation for the more efficient management of these dangerous animals by an incident which is reported as having occurred at Happy Valley a day or two ago, when a mare belonging to a gentleman well-known in legal circles in the Colony was actually "gorged" by a buffalo. Details, unfortunately, are omitted from the report in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of Wednesday, but the mere fact of the fast-having taken place is sufficient proof, if such, indeed, were needed, that water and all other kinds of buffaloes constitute a nuisance that should be suppressed, once and for all. Formerly viewed as a menace to public safety, the water buffalo by its latest freak has earned the added opprobrium of being a factor inimical in the acutest sense to the interests of horse-racing in the Colony. Active preparations are being made for the forthcoming annual meeting of the Jockey Club, but if every horse under training is to meet the fate of the unfortunate mare whose sad and has become matter of public comment in the Colony, then the prospects of the Race Meeting's ever taking place are extremely visionary. Possibly the water buffalo had ideas of its own concerning the morality of horse-racing, but the drastic measure adopted to give expression to these views must necessarily exclude all hope of general sympathy and support, even though regard be had to the mercurial sparring of the mafios in charge of the pony. Sincere condolences will be extended to the owner of the defunct mare but, though his "gee-gee" has been compelled to make a hurried and unceremonious exit from a scene that was destined soon to see her in all the glory of a turf debutante, hope for him is not quite lost, for with a knowledge of all the circumstances the Stewards can have no valid objection to his racing the buffalo in place of the vanished mare. Even if the buffalo's speed be not equal to that of its equine opponents, there always remains the substantial prospect of its being able to "gorge" its way to victory, and should the owner adopt the suggestion thus diffidently thrown out, he may rely at least on five dollars each way from—Yours, etc.

ANTI-BUFFALO.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Tremont* arrived at Yokohama yesterday.

The "Barber" Line steamer *Satsuma* arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

The "Barber" Line steamer *Headlorn* arrived at New York on the 19th inst.

The "Barber" Line steamer *Afridi* arrived at New York on the 19th inst.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 21st November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

PICKING A DRUNKEN MAN'S POCKET.

The frequency that has of late marked the appearance at the Police Court of cases where Chinamen have been charged with picking the pockets of intoxicated sailors in the vicinity of the Naval Canteen at Blue Buildings seems to indicate the existence of an organised gang whose object is the plundering of indiscreet blue-jackets. One of the fraternity was detected by a police officer at 3.30 yesterday morning rifling the pockets of a seaman from the *Cressy*, and when arrested was found to have \$1.11 in his hand. Of course he protested that the money was his own—that he did not pick anyone's pockets, but he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

CROSS-SUMMONS FOR ASSAULT.

P.C. 82 Devaney pleaded not guilty to assaulting Samuel Smith and Gustavus Hoskins, Hingham Dock, on the night of the 16th inst. at Hingham, and in two charged the two complainants with assault and using abusive language. Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), appeared for Smith and Hoskins, who denied the charges, and P.C. Devaney had engaged Mr. H. N. Ferrers, barrister-at-law, on his behalf. Mr. Goldring said he understood that Mr. Ferrers had asked for an adjournment, and whilst he did not wish to be discourteous in any way to Mr. Goldring, must oppose the application, as his granting would entail inconvenience for his clients, who were very busy men. Mr. Swain was present to testify to the injuries received by Smith and Hoskins (both appeared in Court with their heads bandaged), and it was an awkward thing for a professional man like Dr. Swain to come there and waste his time.

His Worship said Mr. Ferrers was engaged in a case at the Supreme Court which had not finished as early as he expected. Mr. Goldring replied that in the circumstances Mr. Ferrers might have given earlier notice of his intention. The Magistrate acceded, but did not see his way to proceed with the case at present. Mr. Goldring—I am entirely in your Worship's hands. The hearing was fixed for Thursday next at 2.15 p.m.

DAMAGING A PRIVATE RICKSHA.

Longing for an avenue of escape for post-up energy, two marines from the *Ocean*, at about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., took possession of a Chinaman's private ricksha in Praya East and deposited themselves to their heart's content, winding up by overturning the ricksha opposite the Naval Canteen in Blue Buildings and damaging it to the extent of \$5. They pleaded not guilty to the double charge against each of behaving in a disorderly manner and damaging private property to the extent indicated, but were convicted on evidence and fined \$5 each, a similar amount from the total sum of \$10 going as compensation to the owner of the ricksha.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the second annual general meeting, to be held at the Company's office, No. 2, Des Voeux Road, at noon, on the 25th November:—

The consulting committee have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1902.

ACCOUNTS.

The net profit for the year, after paying all working expenses, is \$17,444.39, and the balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account, after deducting interim dividend and consulting committee's fee of \$388.00 paid on 24th April, 1902, is \$13,549.39 which together with \$29.08 brought forward from last year, interest and scrip fees, gives a total of \$13,987.77, and with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate this amount as follows:—

Consulting committee and auditor's fees

Shareholders will doubtless note with satisfaction that the year's net earnings are about double those of the previous year.

The consulting committee, much regret to report that the clerk entrusted with the collection of bills embezzled the sum of \$1,755.28 and fled the Colony, before he could be arrested. To prevent the possibility of a similar occurrence, it has been deemed advisable to have the present clerk secured.

BOATS.

Provision has been made in the accounts for writing off a substantial sum from the value of the boats, which have been kept in thorough repair and are in excellent condition. The increase in the Company's business is such, in the opinion of the consulting committee, as to justify the construction of a fourth boat, and tenders for same are now under consideration. This will necessitate the raising up of the balance of subscribed capital.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Liao Tze San and Chan Sui Ki retire from the committee, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

LIAO TZE SAN, Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1902.

"What dye think it's the man down in Pinyuen who says 'Lord' on him is who was in a coal-mine" asked Mr. Hunsbury, who wanted to change the subject. "Has he divided the profits?" asked Mr. Dooley.

ENTERTAINMENTS

**WARREN'S GRAND
AMERICAN CIRCUS**
ON THE
PRAYA, HONGKONG
(FACING THE CENTRAL MARKET).

**TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY).
GREAT NAVAL AND
MILITARY NIGHT.**

Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE, G.C.M.G., Lady BLAKE, and Suite.
Patronised by Major-General Sir WM. J. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G., Commanding the Garrison, Hongkong.

**GRAND SECOND CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME.**

LA PERCHE AMERICAINE.

**DARING TRAPEZE ACT AND OTHER
ITEMS TO BE SEEN TO BE
BELIEVED.**

**NEW CLOWNS, NEW DRESSES—IN
FACT A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**

**COMMENCING PUNCTUALLY
AT 8 P.M.**

PRICES AS BEFORE.

—COME EARLY IF YOU WOULD SECURE SEATS.

GEO. WARREN,

Sole Proprietor.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [3054]

THEATRE ROYAL
Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. REUBEN.
Representative, Mr. ARTHUR SEXMOR.

JANET WALDORF CO.
Enthusiasm Still Reigns Supreme.

**LAST NIGHT OF
"A ROYAL DIVORCE"**
That has eclipsed all previous productions.

**LAST NIGHT OF
MISS JANET WALDORF**
As the Empress Josephine.

Of Miss Waldorf's Empress Josephine one cannot speak but in terms of praise. She looks the part to perfection, and she responded to the demands of the hearts of all by her portrayal of the wronged Empress. [Hongkong Daily Press, Nov. 18.]

Her acting was superb, she showed to perfection her wonderful gracefulness and dramatic power. [Hongkong Telegraph, Nov. 18.]

Miss Janet Waldorf as Josephine gives us charming contrasts of womanly sweetness and queenly dignity. [China Mail, Nov. 18.]

**LAST NIGHT OF
MR. NORVAL MCGREGOR**
In his Masterly Creation of Napoleon.
MONDAY, 24th Instant.

"THE LADY OF OSTEND"
Box Plan opens TO-DAY for this piece.

PRICES AS USUAL
Performances at 8 P.M. usually.
Special Train and Ferry Services.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902. [3015]

ST. ANDREW'S BALL

Date of 3rd Practice 24th November.
DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1902. [2886]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUM
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.



Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & CO
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1801]

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STRANGE STORIES FROM NORWAY: HOW THE PEASANTS EARN A LIVING.

BY
SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART. M.P.
(Author of "Meridian," &c.)

Take a Scottish small farmer or farm-labourer, not a Highland Celt, but one from any of the English-speaking seaboard districts—Orkney or Guilehouse, the east coast from Helmsdale to Berwick, the shores of Solway, or where you will—harvest him with singular acuity of expression and courtesy of manner, describe him of the means of access to spirituous liquors until his stomach revolts from the very suggestion of any stimulant stronger than the lightest beer, and you will produce something indistinguishable, till he begins to speak, from the typical Norwegian of the fjords and dale. Of a population of about two millions, three-quarters, or thereabouts, earn their living from the soil or from the sea, the other quarter being employed in the various trades of the country. The peasantry of Norway are all told to contain more than 500,000 inhabitants.

Give, moreover, dignified, thrifty, daring, temperate, the Norse peasantry hold a high place among the children of men. Nowhere need there be of compulsory temperance searches for more convincing argument in support of total prohibition than he shall find in Norway. Formerly, those tell us who remember the country a generation ago, there was no more drunken action on the face of the earth than the Norse; at the present day the people do not drink, it is true, but it is not embittered by close proximity to excessive luxury. The whole rural population—three parts of the community—is poor; but their poverty has not its source in the public-house; it is that noble poverty which conceives in simple wants, and gratifies them by wringing sustenance out of a physical environment that would overcome any except a dantless man. So the poor man holds his head as high as the richer neighbour, who admits the other as a paragon of his kind, as he does the English millionaire, who rears the salmon-fishing, and is a source of such profit to the owner of carrels.

It is seldom, also, in Norway that poverty, even when extreme, assumes the complexion of squalor. Halls may be empty and huts but poorly clad, yet the house that shelters but generally has a trim, cheerful appearance, owing to material wherewith it is built, and that which furnishes fuel for the hearth. The abundance of wood and the absence of coal, with its concomitant grime, tend to keep the aspect bright without and fragrant within. Wooden walls, resting on a stone foundation, is the uniform plan for houses great and small, and a hek of paint from time to time keeps these weather-torn and cheerful to the eye. Wood is an excellent non-conductor, and as there is no slant of fuel, these houses are warm in winter; but they are noisy dwellings; every footfall resounds through them. Rising at five this morning, steadily so as not to disturb the sleeping household, I was painfully aware, first, stamping into my flannel-slippers, I sent a reverberation from end to end of the whole structure. Red-tiled roofs are the rule near towns and harbours, especially in the south; but towards the north, wooden shingles are generally used, which sometimes get a coat of red paint, at other times are left bare, to assume lovely silvery tones from bleaching in the sun. The lumber dwellings are sometimes roofed with turf, which keeps a perfect perfume of delicate and brilliant flowers. Yesterday half way up the Suddal, I saw a truly exquisite roof garden. A deep growth of moss, varying from rich russet to intense green, was laid veiled by a purple mist of blossoms, spangled with gold. The sun being behind the house, I was puzzled at first to identify the flowers, which had the appearance of raised-embroidery upon dark velvet. Nearer inspection showed them to be those of a small wild pansy and scattered plants of yellow saxifrage. One is accustomed to wonder at the elaborate and ingenious combinations in the flower-beds of London parks, but here was a haphazard loveliness on the roof of this lowly mountain cot, surpassing the costliest efforts of the park-makers' craft. Perhaps it is in the profusion and beauty of their wild flower that it is to be found the reason for the general neglect of horticulture by the Norse peasant farmers. It is the most thing possible to see any attempt at decorative gardening even round the houses of the wealthier farmers. In the domesticity, it is true, it is the custom to plant flowers, perhaps in traditional symbolism of the resurrection; but nothing of the kind is done near the homestead. Then, all through the summer the woods are full of small fruits—blackberries, bilberries, cowberries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries; higher up the hills you may fill your biggest baskets with the most delicious of all the berries—cloudberries; and therefore it is that nobody follows the custom sometimes set by the person of the parish, in growing cherries, plums, and gooseberries. The utmost that is done is to plant a few apple-trees; and these, at this present time of writing, are weighed down with ruddy fruit. Fruit farming is perhaps a trifle overdone everywhere at present; but certainly the favourable climate, the extraordinary abundance of fruit produced under the prolonged sunshine of summer days, and the facilities for transport offered by the frequent steamer service in the fjords, suggest that the Norseman might derive their share of profit from the industry.

Leaving matter-of-night for matter-of-day, it must be owned that the resources of the country are enormous, and that the extent of population, which has remained almost at the same figure, slightly over two millions, for very long time, upon a total area of 15,469 square miles, is not a bad ratio for a country which has many features in common with Norway, but without the import-nut of a sea-board. Switzerland maintains a population of three millions upon a total area of 15,469 square miles. Deprived of the harvest of the sea and rivers, and Norway would in truth be a poor country. As it is the nation of Norsemen, however, the population is kept within the limit of the harvest of the sea. As much as one-sixth of the inhabitants have been known to emigrate in a single year. For those who remain at home, the life is a hard but healthy one; and the traveller becomes aware of little or no discontent.

As may be imagined in a country whereof one third lies within the Arctic circle, with nearly 3 per cent. of its total area under glaciers or perpetual snow, agriculture is an industry more precarious than even in the British Isles. Not more than 2 per cent. of the face of the country can be reckoned arable, although there is a large extent of land affording good pasture, or producing natural hay. Accordingly, except in the lower Ostland or Sonden-fjelds, where the natural features are least prohibitive of husbandry, Norwegian agriculture is of a somewhat sketchy character. Nothing is vital but the hay harvest, for if that were to fail, there is nothing to keep the cattle and sheep alive during the long, dark, and terribly rigorous winter. So at the end of June the whole population is active, rows of mowers pursue their rhythmic toil in the meadows, men and girls turn the mow, and the glorious sunshine, enduring at midsummer for twenty hours out of the twenty-four, does the rest. The hay ripens "while you wait." This is the only season at which Norsemen seem to be in a hurry. "There is no use for haste," runs their proverb, "except in catching fleas." Once the main hay-crop is secured in the roomy wooden barns, the streets of each parish are still resounding with the clatter of the hay-wheeler, the hay being carried to the stacks. The riverside meadows have yielded their spoil, but the woodland glades and mountain lawns remain to be shaven, and this is done with scrupulous and minute diligence. By means of miniature scythes, every green thing is shorn close, and where the sun comes not readily, is hung on what resembles a gigantic towel-horse, to be converted into what passes for hay. I have seen swaths containing less of grass than the hair of the leaves of a single birch, and, as now, also serve their turn, cut and dried, to be mumbled in the dark of winter by the patient live-stock. Even potato tops are carefully garnered for the same purpose; and, inasmuch as these are not full grown till early autumn when there is less sunshine, they require special care in preparation.

Primitive methods of culture suffice for the patches of potato, oats, and rye which constitute the entire crop on most of the farms. One seldom sees a "midden" or dung-heap, such as is the glory of a Scottish standing; and although much of the land under cultivation, often composed of merely granite sand and therefore naturally poor, shows signs of extreme exhaustion, the owners generally seem indifferent to the virtues of manure. Hence some of the cattle-folds contain as much poppy as corn. I could not but smile, yesterday, as I beheld the operations of a former proprietor of more advanced views. His was a good and substantial house, a fine verandah along the sunny front, and a broad expanse of meadow land stretching away to the Logen river. He sat in his verandah in a wide-brimmed straw hat, watching two lads who were manœuvring a cart in the meadow. In the cart was a tank, and a chance flow of wind wafted that to my nostrils which left me in no doubt as to what was in that tank. It was liquid manure of the most consistent and agreeable sort. So far so good from an agricultural point of view; the comic part was in the application of this fluid gold. The two lads each held a utensil like a rather large breakfast cup, holding about an imperial pint, which they plunged into the tank, regardless of the appalling stench, immersing their arms to the elbows, and then scattered the contents on the grass. It seemed never to have occurred either to them or their employer (who was no doubt their father) how much labour might have been saved by using a larger vessel, attached to a long handle, and how much more economically the manure might have been applied in spring, instead of just as all growth was about to be stopped by the winter's snow.

The corn harvest is of infinitely less moment than the hay crop to the farmers, small and large; but it is not less elaborate and picturesque, because although the grains may be poorly ripened and of indifferent quality, the straw grows long and rank in the heat and moisture of sheltered valleys, and it is of high value as winter fodder. Generally it is basted and twisted into an apparently hopeless condition by the August rains before it is nearly ready for the sickle; but the area under corn is seldom considerable, and long practice has made the husbandman skilful in reaping oats and rye under the most adverse conditions. So far the operations have differed not at all from what may be witnessed in any English or Scottish farm. The picturesque feature which distinguishes the true Norwegian harvest, birches or young pines, ten or twelve feet high, having been felled in readiness, all the branches are topped off except those on one side, which are left as pegs about six inches long. Then these poles are set up, and the sheaves are hung on the pegs, so that the little field assumes the aspect of a grove of golden columns at fair intervals. It is a method both practical and scientific, for the grain is kept off the wet soil, and the sheaves are every breath of air and every ray of sunshine, but it would not serve the Scottish farmer's turn, by reason of the scarcity of wood in his country and the superfluity of wind.

The mention of wood brings us to a notable feature of rural life in Norway. Every farmer owns the land he tills, and always a good deal more that he doesn't till—uncultivated forest, to wit, whereon he relies to supply him with building material, with fuel, and often the main part of his income by the sale of the wood he cuts. Economically the system is a disastrous one. Every owner cuts and carries his own portion of the great forest according to his fancy, without any obligation to provide or to protect young growth. Anything marketable may be felled, and sent down the river to the sawmill or the shipper at the mouth. The great bulk of what is so disposed of consists of Scots pine cut 40 or 50 years growth—the most valuable timber that could be grown; for pine timber is not mature under from 70 to 100 years of age. The pine sows itself profusely; there is no ground game except in "lemming years," in which it interferes with its growth; but with the young pine, springs up a dense crop of birch and alder which are often allowed to overshadow and destroy the young pines. In many fine dale, therefore, the pines have well-nigh disappeared, and the mountain sides bear nothing but birch and alder, which, however beautiful in the eye in summer, are fit only for firewood. Obviously a source of material wealth to individuals—immense in the aggregate—is herein neglected. Co-operated in between proprietors and the application of sound principles of forestry, would increase incalculably the value of this vast extent of natural forest, and it is difficult to estimate the return that might be secured from a few hundred weights of hard oak grown on a mountain side, for hard timber is not only of far superior market value, but when mature produces superior timber to the native Scots pine. So much for the summer life of the men of the fjords and dale, but how many of the irrepressible tourists and sportsmen who witness it

in the sweet of the year are at pains to realise what it is in winter? Take a typical valley such as the Romedal. During the summer months it teems with active, healthful folk such as I have endeavoured to describe. On the north, the range which culminates in the impressive Romedalhorn is clothed by a mighty gorge. Facing the town, at the distance of only a few hundred yards, rise the weird Trollidals, forming the other wall of the gorge, the height of these opposing masses being 6,000 feet, nearly sheer from crest to base. Between these stupendous cliffs curtains rolls the mighty Rauma, with here and there a narrow sylvan of meadow and corn land. Here, even at midsummer, when it is never dark, the face of the sun can only be seen as he passes over from one side of the gorge to the other between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. How must it be in winter, when the dwellers in that dread valley behold neither sun nor moon for three whole months? From noon to noon the stars shine down upon that solitude; lights glimmer from houses three parts buried in snow; silence reigns supreme, for the summer cascades have been snatched into pillars of ice; the great river itself lies paralysed in fetters of frost. Only from time to time the dark vale resounds to the thunder of an avalanche, or the awful crash of a frost-riven pine-tree rock. No post, no newspaper, no marking-day jangling, such as enraptured the summer days and nights for the dwellers in that dale. The fancy of most of us recoils shuddering from such a dreary experience. Yet such is the life of these cheerful, patient people; and it may be that none except those who pass through winters such as these, can fully understand the ecstasy of returning spring. Many of the men avoid the tedious of compulsory illness in winter by going off to the North Sea to work on the large proportion of the male population are abroad all times for there are no more excellent seasons than the Norse. The United States Navy is largely manned from among them. Their splendid daring and steadiness at sea is the one trait by which we recognise the Viking of old in the Northlander of to-day. In all else—in their gentleness, patience, courtesy, industry and temperance—they seem to present the very antithesis to those terrible pirates who swarmed across the North Sea in their black hulk—yet they and the comely Dances—laid heavy tribute upon all our coasts, held a great part of our land in thrall for three centuries, and left behind them memories of cruelty and rapine darker than anything else in our history. Yet there is scarcely any nation of Europe which has kept so pure in race as the Norse; for there is not a land either to brook invasion or invite immigration. It is a breeding ground for heroes and hardy colonists; those who stay at home perhaps the most contented, the most industrious on earth, those who go forth to settle in other lands take with them that habit of thrift and homely austerity of life which sets a man far on the road to welfare.

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A SMALL HOUSE, or Three Rooms, with Bath-Room, near Central or Cause Road Level.
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A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRIZE-PURCH AND PRIORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.
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[2402]

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SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 24th November.
SHANGHAI	"SHANSHI"	On 28th November.
AMOI, MANILA, Cebu and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 25th November.
SHANGHAI	"POOCHOW"	On 25th November.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 4th December.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELB.	"CHANGSHA"	On 5th December.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australasian Ports. Loading at Quay Bay. See special advertisement. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJI MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd
AND AMOI	"T. OGI"	November.
TAMU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJI MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th
AND AMOI	"T. W. GOTO"	November.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd
AND AMOI	"I GOTO"	December.

The Co's new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pooton at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo. By the Co's Steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon staterooms. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila Direct.	26th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	W. Lewis	do.	3rd Dec., at Noon.
DIAMANT	1891	B. Rieger	do.	To follow.
PERLA	1891	J. McGinty	do.	To follow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING (ISSUED) FOR BATAVIA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MASSILIA"

Captain G. W. Cockman, 22nd Nov., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of lading.

For further particulars, apply to

B. A. BRETHERTON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902.

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUBZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE
PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"BORDER KNIGHT"	About 24th Nov.
"ORONO"	10th Dec.
"CROYDON"	20th Dec.

"MOGUL" 3rd Jan. || "HINDUSTAN" | 15th Jan. |
| "MACDUFF" | To follow. |
| "SHIMOSA" | To follow. |

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"BENMORE,"
Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above
on or about the 15th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1902.

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NORDBEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SANDAKAN,
Calling at KUPAT.
The Company's Steamship

"SANDAKAN,"
Captain Schuur, will be ready to load for the
above port on the 14th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at
1 P.M. the Company's Steamship
"SYDNEY," Captain Negro, with Mails
Passengers, Special and Cargo, will leave this
Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.
This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with
the s.s. Polynesien, which vessel takes on her
Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the
13th December, direct to Suez, Port Said and
Marseilles.

Cargo and Special will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Special and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 30th
November. (Parcels are not to be sent on
board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF
CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY
20 DAYS.
Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY
REDUCED RATES, particulars of which
can be obtained on application to the
Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.
"CHANGSHA" 5th December. || "CHINGTU" | 25th December. |
| "TAIYUAN" | 20th January. |
| "TSINAN" | 15th February. |

Superior accommodation in staterooms. Electric
Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators
which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provi-
sions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified
European Surgeon on board.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following Vessels during their
stay in Hongkong Harbour:
DAYLIGHT, British 4-m. barque, James Read.
—Standard Oil Co.
MANUEL LLAGUNA, American ship, Nichols.
—Standard Oil Co.

WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and
effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief.
Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken
by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep till coughing, one
Keating's Lozenge will set you right.
They at once check the cough and remove
the cause. An enormous sale all over the
world during the past 80 years proves
their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled
remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and
THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in
bottles by all chemists.

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED
CORONATION SUPPLEMENT

TO THE
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

A FEW COPIES LEFT OF THE
SECOND EDITION.

On Sale at 10 Cents a copy to clear.
Address: MANAGER,
"Hongkong Daily Press" Office

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ADRIA,"
Captain Scharschmidt, having arrived from the
above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
To-day, the 18th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1902.

STEAMSHIP "INDUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, and
Havre ex s.s. Medoc, from Bordeaux ex
s.s. Ville de Dunkerque, in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 9 A.M. To-day, 18th inst., requesting it
to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 24th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TEENKAI,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and for landed at the Go-
downs of the Undersigned; in both cases it
will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on
and after the 20th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 27th inst.
will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 27th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1902.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANT-
WERP, LONDON, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.
The Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of general Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
Noon, To-day, 19th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 20th instant will
be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in
the Godowns and notices of same sent to this
Office before the 20th inst., or claims in con-
nection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

FROM HAMBURG, COLOMBO, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"TRASSBURG,"
Captain Madsen, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon
To-day, 20th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

S I E N T I N G .

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1902.

CHEONG SHING
GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY
WARES, EMBROIDERY, AND
CHINESE CURIOS.
Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Messrs. C. I. GAUPP & Co.)
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALERS.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ences.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15% to 25% per cent. Discount Allowed. 11525

JUST PUBLISHED.

TALES OF HONGKONG

BY
"DOLLY."

Price 81 |

Hongkong, 29th November, 1902.

A NEW MAGAZINE
(To be Published Quarterly).

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

JUST ISSUED.

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest,
Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the
People, Customs, &c., of the Far East.
Price \$1.50. |

At Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1902.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
Wm. FARLAND, Mgr.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Liaber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 21st June 1901.

ASK FOR
CORONATION CUP.

A most delightful Beverage just produced by a
well-known Firm in Manchester.

VI-KOLA.

A draught of this stimulating refresher
brings on quickly a sense of vitality and
buoyancy that makes life worth living.

STONE GINGER BEER.

A Celebrated Beverage filled in Patent Cold-
bottles as to avoid structural contamination
of any kind, which the earthen bottles
could not prevent, being decorated in their
interior surface with a net-work of dirt
&c., through "seeping" of common
workmen, especially Chinese.

Apply to
THE ROYAL FRATED WATER
MANUFACTORY OFFICE,
Telephone 367.

Depot—100 House Street; Telephone 374.
2984 F. P. DANENBERG, Manager

FOR SALE.

CELESTIAL YACHT For Sale, about 45 feet
over all. Fine cabin—first. Accom-
modation for four. Price, \$1,500. Owner would
consider off or sell at once as he seldom uses
the yacht.

W. ROBERTSON,
R. BENSON PIEN & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1902.

